FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17, 1847. It is not easy to imagine a more exalted position, or one exciting more intense feeling, than that which our distinguished fellow-citizen, HENRY CLAY, occupied during his late visit to Cape May, &c. Though his birth-place is far remote from this land. and an ocean rolls between Europe and the scene of his exertions, yet his fame is the "world's wide property," and his patriotism and virtues belong to the great family of man. Truly is he now feeling the correctness of his choice, when he said, " would rather be RIGHT than be President."

Mr. CLAY's interview with the committees at Cape May must have been a soul-stirring scene; his speech on the occasion is full of the man, and worthy of him : scarcely any thing can be imagined more unaffectedly affecting. I should like to have been present. The scene would have formed the third of a series which are most indelibly impressed upon my recollection. The first was the reception of General Lafayette in the House of Representatives at Washington, when, in the presence of the congregated authority and intelligence of the country, that virtuous and patriotic old man rose to receive the thanks of the nation for the services which he had rendered it during its early struggles for existence. It was a scene of simple moral grandeur : it pleased from its peculiar propriety; it spoke to all our best feelings by its justice; it enlisted our higher sentiments, by its appeal to our imaginations and our recollections-our imaginations as to the future, our recollections of the past. Ne other country but the United States could exhibit such a scene, and such a one occurs but once in a nation's

Again: at the inauguration of General Harrison. when that favorite of the people, after addressing the congregated thousands on his entering upon the duties of his high office, stepped forward, and, receiving the Holy Record of our Religion from the hands of the Chief Justice, prepared to pledge, before Heaven and his Country, his fidelity to the Constitution and the Laws. In a moment the voices of the immense mass of people, raised in enthusiasm to their loudest pitch, were hushed into almost breathless silence. Instantly, as if by a single impulse, every head was uncovered, and every eye fixed upon the venerable man, who, raised by his fellow-citizens to the highest office within their gift, was then about to consecrate his best exertions, under an appeal to the Ruler of the Universe, to the service of his country. It was as if a flash of intelligence quick as lightning had ran through that multitude, and combined in one instant act the aggregated mind that influenced it, without concert, command, or consultation. It was a spontaneously blended tribute, paid to the majesty both of divine and human laws. Seldom, if ever, have so many human beings acted under the common instantaneous impulse of human feelings on so exalted an occasion. This, too, was strictly an American event and could not have taken place elsewhere, at least

The interview between Mr. CLAY and the Committees at Cape May was also strictly American, and highly creditable to both people and institutions. Imagination supplies me with the picture, but her promptings are not always matter of fact, although in this instance they could not outrun the fact. But, no more of this; matters of more everyday import press for notice."

And, first, a few words about what does not occur every day, the sale of the Shakspeare house at Stratford. This took place yesterday at the auction mart in this city. Five or six hundred persons, many of them literary characters and otherwise men of eminence, filled the room. Mr. E. Robbins, nephew to the late celebrated George Robbins, wielded the deciding hammer. His opening address was tedious and in bad taste; it not only was deficient in wit and those sallies of racy observation which the occasion might have been expected to elicit, but it wanted that point and fitness which the name of Robbins had led me to expect. It is evident that the mantle has not descended with the hammer and the name. Mr. Robbins made, however, one good and pointed observation, when he said, in reply to a question put by Mr. George Jones, as to the certainty that the property in question was the birthplace of Shakspeare: "That if it · were, as generally admitted, a difficult task to . prove the birthplace of an Emperor or King, or of a man born great, it must be more than doubly so to identify that of one who, humbly born, . had . achieved greatness.' "

After two or three biddings the Shakspeare joint committee of Stratford and London offered £3,000 for the house, at which price it was knocked down, and has therefore become the property of the nation, and will henceforward be in the custody of the Commissioner of Woods and Forests, who is at present Lord Morretti. The company cheered most lustily when it was declared that the house was secured to the nation, for there seems to have been a fear entertained to the last that it would be purchased by some foreign speculator. The five books of autographs were purchased by Mr. But-ler, of Clapton, for £73.10. I was surprised to find that they commenced only in 1821. Mr. Robbins read over some of the names, those of literary men and men of genius; among others that of WASHING-TON IRVING was loudly cheered, whilst those of persons of rank only, even Kings and royal Dukes, were treated with very different and far from complimentary notice. It is said that upwards of seven thousand persons have lately visited these premises annually. Some persons have literally paid handsomely for permission to sleep in the room in which Shakspeare is said to have been born. A small bust of Shakspeare, about four inches high, made from the celebrated mulberry tree of his planting, was sold for £18.18, and a speciacle case of the same material £15.15. See the accompanying advertisement from the "Times" in relation to this celebrated tree:

"SHARRPEARE'S MULBERRY TREE .-- An authenticated piece of this celebrated tree, three inches and three quarters square, presented in 1774 to Dodd, the comedian; as also a goblet carved from the wood of the far-famed Bitford crab, the property of the late Charles Matthews, comedian, may be purchased, for five guineas each, of J. H. Burn, 8 Great New-

These trifles may not be uninteresting in the dearth of more important matter; for, indeed, except as regards commercial failures and gloomy annicipations as to the result, there is very little stirring now in London. The weather is cold and wet, and every way uncomfortable. The equinoctial winds have swept the autumnal fruits from the trees, and have carried with them many of the leaves. London is dirty, dreary, and desolate.

It is thought that, in addition to Mr. Girson's bill providing for the publication of agricultural sta- are already assembled. tistics, and thereby curbing speculation in grain, there will be some very stringent regulations passed during the next session of Parliament in relation to railroads, compelling the keeping more correct accounts, thereby lowering dividends, by preventing improper divisions of what was not truly profits, and consequently diminishing speculation. It is far from desirable that Government should interfere in the business pursuits of the people, but it Government to furnish the people with correct in- rent. imposition and monopoly; and the measures alluded to go to that extent, and no further.

discharge its noxious gasses into the atmosphere of the metropolis. Lord Morrett will not be induced. it is hoped, to exempt London from his next sani-

rv measure. Emigration from Liverpool has been going on at great rate during the present year. From 1st but crooked politics seem to prevail at headquarters, anuary to 1st September there have shipped from

nat port—		
For the United States		.77,403
To Canada		.27,666
To other North American colonies		. 2,094
To all other places		. 311
	-	
In all		107,474

The average of former years has not been more than 70,000. Here we have 107,000 in eight months. The emigrations of the present year have been two-thirds Irish, four-fifteenths Scotch and English; and one-fifteenth German.

Among other on dits of the day is one respecting a company, with a large capital, to raise cotton in Australia by free labor. The climate is said to be favorable to its cultivation, and the projet is very well spoken of.

The believers in that mysterious matter, mesmerism, have had their faith much strengthened by the following curious but exceedingly well authenticated circumstance:

"It appears that Mr. Braid, an eminent surgeon at Man chester, who has devoted many years to the subject of artifi-cial sleep, and employed it most successfully in the cure of disease, invited Miss Lind to witness some of his experiments. Two young women of the working class were thrown into a trance, when Mr. Braid declared to his fair visiter and her friends that they would sing any song in any language. The udience were incredulous, and no doubt our readers share in

the skepticism; let them, however, read the following extract from the Manchester Guardian:
"Mademoiselle Lind, who has won such laurels for herself in impersonating a somnambulist, now sat down to test the powers of this veritable somnambulist. All was breathless attion to catch the Swedish nightingale's notes, and weigh her rival in this novel duetto. Jenny sang most divinely a slow air, like a hymn tune, with, I believe, Swedish words, every note and word of which was correctly given by the somnambulist, just as if they had been accustomed to sing it together. Next followed a long and most difficult singing on, in which Miss Lind ran through all the chromatic dit culties her fertile fancy could dictate, and with all the varied inflections of force and pathos which the human voice seemed capable of expressing; but, to the astonishment of all present, somnambulist was not to be outdone, for so perfectly did their voices accord that throughout a great part of this per formance it was impossible to detect that there were two voices. I saw one lady who was so skeptical on the point that she could not believe that both were singing till she stood up to see as well as hear that both were actively engaged in this sister of the Duke of Bordeaux. This lady is said harmonious strife. Miss Lind now tested her with Casta Diva to have had a share in the events of the day by reand La Bella a me Ritorni, in both of which my knowledge of Italian enables me to say the imitation was perfect. After further testing with foreign words only, and extreme difficulties or puzzling combinations of sound, the somnambulist was aroused, quite unconscious of the extraordinary feats she had accomplished, and quite afraid even to try to imitate what she the Pope, but as a confidential friend and adviser

omenon of the falling stars which has been observ- amounted last year to £1,895,720; the expendied in the United States for several years past? It tures were £2,000,000. appears that they were observed on the evenings of the 9th and 11th August at Bruges in considerable Jenny Lind is said to have been married at Mannumbers, particularly on the latter evening. Simi- chester to a rich banker from Stockholm. This is lar observations were made at Dorpat and other not generally believed. places in Belgium.

SEPTEMBER 18.-More very bad commercial news-two immense failures during the three last days: Sanderson & Co., a large discount house, second only in London in point of extent of busithe first houses in the city. We are, indeed, living in frightful times; confidence, the soul of trade, has disappeared. Every man suspects his imagined, was sufficiently liberal for the aspirations of a consight could have anticipated the calamities which of old wheat which, being the property of suspended houses, is for a time kept from the market. There is, therefore, an increased demand and a diminished supply. This state of things cannot last long, and holders will therefore do well to get rid of their stocks during the present good prices. Business is, however, very bad in the manufacturing districts; low prices have not brought, at present, plenty of work and good wages. The manufactuers complain of the high price of raw cotton and the low price of goods. The manufacture of plate glass is, however, flourishing. In 1836 the manufacture in Great Britain was about 7,000 feet per week : the sales are now 70,000 feet per week, exclusive of foreign, and the demand is increasing be-60 per cent., and the increase in consumption has

cattle, &c. was £2,741,200. Total £7,466,416.

It is thought that the great fall of breadstuffs and he reduced value of all descriptions of agricultural produce will stimulate the opponents to free trade n corn to great exertions during the next session of Parliament for a restoration of the corn laws, in some shape or other.

The navigation laws of England will most likely be abolished, or at least materially altered. It is understood that the late official news from the British Minister at Washington is, that the American Government wishes to meet that of Great Britain fully and cordially in every step that may be taken in this business. Another instance of the growing cordiality between nations, through mercantile relations, is furnished by the fact that a highly interesting correspondence has taken place between the Free-Trade Association of Bordeaux and certain This subject will no doubt receive due attention from the Congress of Free-Traders of all nations which is now in session at Bordeaux, and where many of the most eminent commercial men and political economists of France, Prussia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Denmark, Florence, and Col. Thompson, Mr. W. Brown, Dr. Bowring, and other influential members of the British Parliament,

To turn from the commercial to the court and fashionable world, the sum and substance thereof may be given by stating that the Queen is about returning from Scotland, a good deal annoyed, it is said, with the quantity of fog and vapor which has almost continually surrounded her during her residence on the banks of Loch Laggan.

In Ireland two principles seem predominant, namely, that the landlords are principled against is certainly one of the legitimate ends and uses of paying poor's rates and the tenants against paying How far the interests of the country can be formation and the power to guard themselves against protected by such principles, if carried into practice, is extremely problematical. There is no doubt but that great opposition will be made to the repay-A great effort is making to turn the sewerage of London from a nuisance to a benefit. More than a million and a half of tons of valuable manure are

now deposited in the Thames. A company is now | repudiation at home. The harvest has in general forming to give this important substance a better been a good one throughout Ireland, but it is to be Besides this, it is said that more than lamented that there are cases, and those not a few, half the time the water in the Thames is higher where destitution still seems to hold dominion, bethan the mouths of the sewers, so that the feculent cause the people, laboring under depression of vamatter which these latter contain is kept back to rious kinds, have lost almost all idea of providing for the future.

Our neighbor France is, we trust, fortunate in her harvest and in her commercial relations; her finances are, however, not prosperous. The state of society is rapidly improving in the provinces, and they are tending to their natural results-discomfiture and disappointment. The two points of interest to Louis Philippe are Madrid and Algiers. At the former the course of political events is any thing but favorable to the wishes of the contriver of the Spanish marriages; and, respecting the latter, the late brilliant successes of Abd-el Kader must

to escape from her thraldom. The last news from Spain is, that it has been decided that a bill shall be presented to the Cortes, immediately upon its assembling, providing for the dissolution of the Montpensier from the throne, and destroy all Louis Philippe's hopes as to the succession. In Portugal qui vive. The Pope is every day increasing in popularity and power. Sardinia and Turin, Piednont, Florence, Milan, Pisa, and Lucca, all have declared in favor of Italian independence; and be married the daughter of the Duchess of Berri and sister of the Duke of Bordeaux. This lady is said minding her husband of the events which proved fatal to her family in France seventeen years ago. Lord Minto is said to be on his way to Rome, not as an Ambassador from the Queen of England to had done with such promptness and precision in her sleep.", and quasi Minister. The revenues of his Holiness Have your savans attended this year to the phe- are not in a very prosperous condition. They

OSTRACIZATION OF LITERARY PARLIAMEN-

The recent elections of members of Parliament in England have, unfortunately, thrown out some of the best men in the ness; and Reid, Irving & Co., ranking among last Parliament, and brought some not very well disposed men in, if not for their yet in others' places.

The rejection of Mr. Macaulay (who, it might have been neighbor. Prudence is no safeguard. No forehim by electing him to Parliament) may serve as a signa insurround the commercial world, nor have we yet stance of the unregulated state of feeling which, in the first seen the worst. The funds are rapidly falling, excess of such popular phrenzies, is always developed. Edinand, strange to say, in the face of the fine harvest, burgh is proverbially called the British Athens: pity that she wheat is rapidly rising. The wheat which in my has given new strength to the parallel by the ostracization of last letter I mentioned as having been sold at £2 2s. her Aristides; may she redeem herself by still further emuwould now sell for £3 3s, the quarter. This is lating her prototype in his recall. Never has a political event able portion of old wheat, and thereby creates an throw him was the sole end, aim, and object, for he was a statesman to be feared by those who differed with him in politics. An unknown man, too obscure to have either many enemies or many friends—a man set up by some five hundred excise traders for a particular end of their own—a very respectable person, engaged in the business of paper making, was taken up by the combination as a pis aller, and run into Parliament, over the head of Macaulay, to the infinite shame of a city one of whose proudest boasts for years has been that a city one of whose proudest boasts for years has been that she was represented by such a man.

In the farewell address he made to his late constituents, at ter his defeat, this distinguished scholar and statesman spoke

thus ! "I stand before you defeated, but neither degraded nor dis pirited. Our political connexion has terminated forever. There was a great sensation when Mr. Macaulay said this yond all precedent. From 1827 to 1847 the reduc-tion in price has been from 12s. to 5s. per foot, or meeting in private intercourse some of those valued friend been from 5,000 to 70,000 feet per week, or 1,400 whose regard, I hope, will survive our political separation. been from 5,000 to 70,000 feet per week, or 1,400 per cent.

Let me state as a fact in railway statistics that the total number of passengers by railways in 1846 whose regard, I hope, will survive our political separation. [Cheers.] To those who have constantly and kindly supported me I return my hearty thanks. If there was any thing to be forgotten or forgiven, I have forgotten and forgiven it; and I will carry with me into private life a lasting and grate was 43,790,983, and the receipts for their conveyful recollection of your generous confidence, disturbed at last
last consecutive for goods.

The amount received for goods, by causes to which I will not now refer. But it is my belief that hereafter, when more calmly you review the history of our connexion, you will admit that I at least meant and en-deavored well."

There is consolation, however, in view of the fact that this rejection of Macaulay by the electors of Edinburgh will redound to the gain of the world, as well as to his own fame; it being announced that, in his retirement, he is to devote himself to the tack of writing the Modern History of England. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who has before been in the House of Commons, was also rejected at the polls at the late election. It does not very clearly appear, from the unusually confused accounts in the English papers, how his defeat was

Mr. Warren, a barrister, well known to the literary world the author of "The Diary of a Physician," "Ten Thousand a Year," and several legal works of celebrity, undertook to stand for Finsbury at the recent canvass, but retired from the contest. The noted Wakley (the same man who deeminent parties in England relative to the reduction nounced William Wordsworth as no poet) came out in his of the British duties on wine, which would give a paper, the London Lancet, and, in an address to the electors and ice, and the wintry desolation of the frozen continent, that great impetus to the commerce of both countries, of Finebury, used language regarding Mr. Warren of which the following paragraph is a fair specimen :

poor devil locked up in York castle, or foraging for some felwhy does not be write for his own profession, instead of talking nonsense about physic. I'll warrant the fellow does not know a dose of rhubarb from a dose of Epsom salts. He has also written a thing-a novel-entitled Ten Thousand a Year. It is easier to write about ten thousand a year than to make , and I rather think Sam Warren knows that much.

Mr. Warren, having some character to lose, and some donestic and social associations to keep up, seems to have followed the instincts of a gentleman, and retired from a contest which scurrility was substituted for argument, and personal solence for political discussion.

In view of these and other incidents of the late elections in England, to which we have before called attention, we, as citizens of what our British brethren sometimes, with irony, designate this country, "the model Republic," may take new comfort under our deprivation of the blessings of monarchical institutions : secure of this, at least, that English example in the effort of regulating popular representation is not by any means such as to claim the very warm emulation of our fellow-countrymen. - New York Express.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

PROM THE LONDON SPECTATOR. Scientific Exploration, a Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions, during the years 1839-43. By Captain Sir James Clark Ross, R.N., Knight, D.C.L. Oxon, F.R.S., &c. With plates, maps, and wood cuts. In two volumes.

In 1838 the British Association for the Advancement of Science passed some resolutions on the importance of having simultaneous series of magnetic observations; and suggested the localities in which they should be made, as well as the points to which attention should be directed. The regions pointed out by the resolutions as fitted for stations were Canada, St. Helena, Van Dieman's Land, and Mauritius, or the Cape of Good Hope: the desirableness of having similar observations made "in the high southern latitudes between the meridians of New Holland and Cape Horn," was also sugretracting his menaces. In Spain affairs have cer-struments at St. Helens, the Cape, and Van Diemen's Land, retracting his menaces. In Spain affairs have certainly taken a more favorable turn. The recall of General Espartero is the herald of better days, and the formation of a talented and liberal Administration, with the rejection of Narvaez and his French policy, have given great hopes that Spain is about structured as the structure of the same of the hard placed the magnetic observations on board the Erebus, sufficiently removed from the periodic of the land, was that to establish himself for certain periods at certain places in the Southern Seas, to carry on the magnetic observations on observations of the land placed the magnetic observations, but this was purely accidental. The dip obtained from observations on observations of the land placed the magnetic observations on observations on observations on observations on observations on observations on observations of the land placed in the land placed in the hard placed in the hard places in the southern Seas, to carry on the magnetic observations on observations on observations on observations on observations of the land placed in the hard places in the bad placed the magnetic observations on observations on observations on observations on observations on observations of the land places in the hard placed in the hard places in the hard plac tion, with the rejection of Narvaez and his French policy, have given great hopes that Spain is about Besides making the passage out and home, with occasiona visits to New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, and New South

Wales, Sir James Ross remained some time at the Falkland Islands and St. Martin's Cove, in the immediate vicinity of Queen's marriage, and also another bill to change the succession to the throne, after the demise of her present Majesty, by a revival of the Salique law, which will, of course, exclude the Duchess de of south latitude; discovered a seeming continent, (laid down on the latest maps as Victoria Land,) and traced it from the Philippe's hopes as to the succession. In Portugal 70th to the 79th degree of latitude. He was then stopped by matters are in statu quo. In Italy all is upon the a perpendicular barrier of ice from 150 to 300 feet in height; and f course above the mast-heads of the vessels, so that nothing could be distinctly seen beyond it except in one place, nor could it be reached. This barrier too was examined, as well as the difficulties and the season allowed; the position of the magleclared in favor of Italian independence; and be netic pole was determined and approached within 160 miles. I remarked that the hereditary Prince of Lucca A spot was sought where the expedition might winter, and attempt an overland expedition in the spring to "plant the national flag" on the south magnetic pole, as Sir James had previously done upon the north: but the approach of winter, the formation of ice on the sea, and the manner in which loose pieces quickly became a congealed mass, compelled the expedition to return. This voyage was made in our northern win-ter of 1840-41, the summer of the southern hemisphere. As far as mere distance goes, the explorers penetrated about seven degrees beyond Cook's furthest, and about three degrees and half beyond Weddell in 1823.

Such progress was not made but under favorable circum-stances both of accident and season. In latitude 66° 55′ they encountered a "pack," through which they had to force their Such progress was not made but under favorable circumstances both of accident and season. In latitude 66° 55′ they encountered a "pack," through which they had to force their way for upwards of two hundred miles; but after that the sea was comparatively clear and the navigation comparatively easy till they approached the region "where, in a season of the year equivalent to August in England, the thermometer was at 12° and at noon did not rise above 14°," and the presence of icicles alone gave the idea that it ever thawed. We say comparatively, because the navigation was still beset by the difficulties incidental to those high latitudes; icebergs crowding the ocean and involving incessant caution, for fogs and sometimes to be made through newly-formed ice, by cutting a way or rolling the ships' hoats upon the mass; and at one of the stream of the contrary, had not its appearance been so satisfactorily explained; and, moreover, on more careful observation, a slight rolling motion was still perceptible. sometimes to be made through newly-formed ice, by cutting a way or rolling the ships boats upon the mass, and at one of the worst points of the voyage, "the waves, as they broke over the ships, froze as they fell on the decks and rigging, and covered our clothes with a thick coating of ice, so that the people suffered severely during the continuance of the gale," although before the middle of the southern August. Nothing, although before the middle of the southern August. Nothing, in fact, but the previous experience of the commander and some of his people, with the extraordinary preparation of his ships, enabled the navigators to take advantage of the favorable circumstances in which they found themselves.

The second voyage, made with the object of following out

owing to two circumstances, viz: the dampness of the weather, which keeps the new wheat in a state unfit for the millers without a mixture of a considerable portion of old wheat, and thereby creates an undurate demand for the latter, and the great quantity throw him was the sole end, aim, and object, for he was a political event and snow storms. They were entangled at an early period in a pack of ice, whence they never emerged for a thousand miles: and snow storms. They were entangled at an early period in a pack of ice, whence they never emerged for a thousand miles: and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They were entangled at an early period in a pack of ice, whence they never emerged for a thousand miles: and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. They william Edward Parry, K.N., in grateful tremems and snow storms. Th statesman to be feared by those who differed with him in poli-

> although our hopes of extended discoveries during the season had been frustrated by our protracted and tedious detention in the pack, and the difficulties of penetrating a mass of more than a thousand miles in thickness had been overcome by the perseverance and exertions of my companions, still the time that was consumed in that laborious and fatiguing work left us only a few days of the worst part of the season to pursue our pursues. a few days of the worst part of the season to pursue our purpose. We had, however, during that brief space attained a
> somewhat higher latitude than last year: we had traced the
> continuation of the barrier [of ice] ten degrees of longitude
> further to the eastward, and had extended our researches over
> a large portion of the hitherto unexplored parts of those regions; an amount of success which, whilst struggling in the
> pack, few of us could have anticipated."

terferes with popular attractiveness. The soundings of the ocean, its temperature at different depths, the observation of currents, the bearings of objects, the variation of the magnet, and the minute detail of other facts and phenomena, however interesting and suggestive to the geographer, (and they are highly so,) have only an occasional attraction for the public at large; while their continual repetition, which is an absolute necessity, interferes with the narrative and flattens as well as suspends it. The formality and retinue of efficial responsi-bility increase lengthiness by the detail prescribed and the for-mal compliments apparently required. Notwithstanding these necessary drawbacks, the volumes before us are in the main attractive even to general readers. There is the excitement attached to voyages of discovery, and the interest attending hardships borne and dangers and difficulties overcome. The Antarctic scenery is rather enumerated than described, for the style of the book is somewhat literal; but still it is there. The enormous icebergs studding the ocean—the still ice-fields stretching away in every direction, or clashing and grinding

" Lies dark and wild, beat with perpetual storms Of whirlwind and dire hail, which on firm land

Thaws not, but gathers heap," "This Warren informs us that he is on the York circuit. are all indicated to the reader in the narrative of adventure That is where he is gone to, looking out for the pence of some There is, of course, continual risk ; sometimes terrific danger, poor devil locked up in York castle, or foraging for some fel-low fool enough to give him a brief. There's not such a block-hand in the county of York. I can tell bird. head in the county of York, I can tell him. He's a writer for the magazines; he has scribbled some trash that he calls the Diary of a late Physician. Why, if he has got any brains, curious, and though the reports of the proper officers on the botany, geology, &c. may rather encumber the narrative, they give variety, and often contain bits of generally interesting description. An idea of these topics, however, is better conveyed by extracts than by critical account.

MAGNETIC DIP: ENDERBY ISLAND.

MAGNETIC DIP: ENDERBY ISLAND.

By the 25th the instruments were all fixed and adjusted; and we had the satisfaction of finding, during three days' preliminary observations, that the foundation remained perfectly steady, and the results were most satisfactory.

The term-day observations were made on the 28th; and afforded, as we afterwards found, a most interesting comparison with those made at the Rossbank observatory, Van Diemen's Land, showing the same instantaneous movements of the instruments as occur in the northern regions; and thus our principal purpose of coming here was fulfilled to our wishes.

Hourly and additional observations agreed upon before we sailed from Hobart Town were continued until we had obtained seven days of uninterrupted results, when we considered the magnetometric operations complete; the absolute determinations were next to be attended to; but in these we found very considerable difficulty. The place proved to be a most remarkable corroboration of what I have already said respecting the uncertainty and maccuracy of magnetic observations made on land. In our course from Van Diemen's Land we found a gradual increase of dip, in exact proportion to the distance we sailed during each day towards these islands, from which we could determine with very great accuracy the amount of dip due to their recographical receives, when the first observations. the late brilliant successes of Abd-el Kader must be far from gratifying.

Holland, Belgium, the Baltic nations, (including Russia), and Prussia, are all prosecuting the peaceful arts, with the exception of Russia in the Caucasus, and the condition of the people is rapidly improving: wise counsels govern the conduct of the rulers, and moderate and proper expectations actuate their subjects. The King of Bavaria has enabled the notorious Lola Montes to play "fantastic tricks" under her new title of Countess of Sandsfeld. Austria has already repented of her interference with Italy by the occupation of Ferrara. Both England and France are said to have remonstrated, and Prince Metternich finds that he has taken a false step. He is preparing to recede gradually, and has begun by retracting his menaces. In Spain affairs have certainly and the same after the subjects and an affairs have certainly the same are said to have remonstrated, and Prince Metternich his menaces. In Spain affairs have certainly and the same are said to have remonstrated and recently and proposed and the same instruments at St. Helens, the Cape, and Van Diemen's Land, and the point where a more forwable turn. The recently of the same instructions were to land the observers and their instruments at St. Helens, the Cape, and Van Diemen's Land, and the land and Cape Horn," was also suggested. The points to be regarded in the magnetic observations observations were the "three elements of horizontal direction, dipticularity and intensity, or their theoretical equivalents, as also their could determine with very great accuracy the amount of dipticularity of their theoretical equivalents, as also their condition, dipticularity as also their double to their geographical position; but the first observations due to their geographical position, but the three celements of their deposition, the three elements of horizontal direction, dipticularity as also their double to their geographical position, due to their geographical position, due to their geographica corded very nearly.

VISIONARY APPEARANCES OF LAND.

A remarkable appearance of land was reported in the ever figure, several of the officers imagined it was really land they saw, assuming the appearance of many pointed hills perfectly covered with snow, and so calculated to deceive the inexperienced eye that, had we been prevented proceeding further, they would doubtless have asserted, on our return to England, that we had discovered land in this position. This appearance of land was, however, nothing more than the upper part of a cloud, marking, by a well-defined but irregular line, the limit to which vapor can ascend in these lattudes. Below is vapor in every degree of condensation; above, the clear cold space which vapor can never attain. It is always near the margin of the ice that these appearances of land are most remarkable and the ice that these appearances of land are most remarkable and most deceptive. It proved a useful lesson to some of our new hands, who could not be persuaded it was not land until we had actually passed over the place of their baseless mountains.

EVENING PROSPECT OF VICTORIA LAND. It was a beautifully clear evening, and we had a most en It was a beautifully clear evening, and we had a most enchanting view of the two magnificent ranges of mountains, whose lofty peaks, perfectly covered with eternal snow, rose to elevations varying from seven to ten thousand feet above the level of the ocean. The glaciers that filled their intervening valleys, and which descended from near the mountain summits, projected in many places several miles into the sea, and terminated in lofty perpendicular cliffs. In a few places the rocks-broke through their icy covering, by which alone we could be assured that land formed the nucleus of this to appearance enormous iceberg. enormous iceberg.

ICEBERG ISLAND.

\$ THE ICY BARRIER.

As we approached the land under all studding-sails, we perceived a low white line extending from its eastern extreme point as far as the eye could dissern to the eastward. It presented an extraordinary appearance, gradually increasing in height as we got nearer to it, and proving at length to be a perpendicular cliff of ice, between one hundred and fifty and two hundred feet above the level of the sea, perfectly flat and level at the top, and without any fissures or promontories on its even seaward face. What was beyond it we could not imagine, for heims much higher than our masthead, we could not ships, enabled the navigators to take advantage of the lavorable circumstances in which they found themselves.

The second voyage, made with the object of following out the previous discoveries, was less successful; but the perseverance equally great, the hardships and danger very much greater. They made but thirty miles in one week, even before crossing the Antarctic circle, on account of a calm, a fog,

FACTS ON SOUND.

Although the fog was very thick all night, and the wind light from the N. E., yet we contrived to keep company by firing muskets, sounding the gong, or ringing the bell; and had thus an opportunity of judging the relative value of these three methods usually employed as fog-signals.

To us the bell was most distinct, and the gong very little in ferring when the musket was scarcely addible; but I was much

ferior, when the musket was scarcely audible surprised at this time, on hailing through a speaking-trumpet, to receive an immediate and so clear an answer from the officer of the watch of the Terror that we might have carried on

a large portion
gions; an amount of success which, whilst strugg, we gions; an amount of success which, whilst strugg, we gions; faw of us could have anticipated."

The third voyage only penetrated to 71° 30′ on the same parallel as Weddell's, (10° to 20° of west longitude,) when a pack of ice and the advanced season prevented all efforts to proceed further. As close and extensive a survey as the weather and that region permits had previously been made of the Shetland group, latitude about 62° to 64° and west longitude. Shetland group, latitude about 62° to 64° and west longitude into the heavy pack under our lee. Soon after midnight our ships were involved in an ocean of rolling fragments of ice, hard as floating rocks of granite, which were dashed against them by the waves with so much violence that their masts quivered as if they would fall at every successive blow; and the destruction of the ships seemed inevitable from the rorthward, compelling us to reduce our sails to a close-recfed maintop-sail and storm staysails, the sea quickly rising to a fearful height, breaking over the loftiest bergs, we were unable any longer to hold our ground, but were driven into the heavy pack under our lee. Soon after midnight our ships were involved in an ocean of rolling fragments of ice, hard as floating rocks of granite, which were dashed against them by the waves with so much violence that their masts quivered as if they would fall at every successive blow; and the destruction of the ships seemed inevitable from the trementhem by the waves will all at every successive blow; and the ered as if they would fall at every successive blow; and the destruction of the ships seemed inevitable from the tremendous shocks they received. By backing and filling the sails, we endeavored to avoid collision with the larger masses; but this was not always possible. In the early part of the storm the rudder of the Erebus was so much damaged as to be no longer of any use; and about the same time I was informed by signal that the Terror's was completely de troyed, and nearly torn away from the sternpost. We had hoped that, as we signal that the Terror's was completely de troyed, and nearly torn away from the sternpost. We had hoped that, as we dritted deeper into the pack, we should get beyond the reach of the tempest; but in this we were mistaken. Hour passed, away after hour without the least mitigation of the awful circumstances in which we were placed; indeed, there seemed to be but little probability of our shops holding together much longer, so frequent and violent were the shocks they sustained. The loud crashing noise of the straining and working of the timbers and decks, as she was driven against some of the heavier pieces, which all the activity and exertions of our people

The loud crashing noise of the straining and working of the timbers and decks, as she was driven against some of the heavier pieces, which all the activity and exertions of our people could not prevent, was sufficient to fill the stoutest heart, that was not supported by trust in Him who controls all events, with dismay; and I should commit an act of injustice to my companions if I did not express my admiration of their conduct on this trying occasion; throughout a period of twenty-eight hours, during any one of which there appeared to be very little hope that we should live to see another, the coolness, steady obedience, and untiring exertions of each individual were every way worthy of British seamen.

The storm gained its height at 2 P.M., when the barometer stood at 28.40 inches, and after that time began to rise. Although we had been forced many miles deeper into the pack, we could not perceive that the swell had at all subsided—our ships still rolling and groaving amidst the heavy fragments of crushing bergs, over which the ocean rolled its mountainous waves, throwing huge masses one upon another, and then again burving them deep beneath its foaming waters, dashing and grinding them together with fearful violence. The awful grandeur of such a scene can neither be imagined nor despribed, far less can the feelings of those who witnessed it be understood. Each of us secured our hold, waiting the issue with resignation to the will of Him who alone could preserve us and bring us safely through this extreme danger: watching with breathless anxiety the effect of each succeeding collision and the vibrations of the tottering masts, expecting every moment to see them give way without our having the power to make an effort to save them.

Although the force of the wind had somewhat diminished

VARIATIONS OF THE MAGNET ON SHORE.

Here, [St. Helena] as invariably on all volcanic islands, it was found quite impossible to obtain correct measures of the magnetic elements, by reason of the large amount of the disturbing influence of the rock itself. So powerful indeed was it in this particular instance, that, even at the distance at which our ships were anchored, it produced such anomalies in the results of our observations for the deviation of dip, variation, and intensity, as to mask the ordinary effects of the ship's iron. The comparisons of our magnetic instruments were just as unsatisfactory; for no two places could be found, however near to or distant from each other, where accordant results could be obtained even with the same instrument. The importance, therefore, of St. Helena as a magnetic st.tion, will be manifested more by the detection of the momentary, irregular, and

*Bellany Islands, in about latitude 67 and longitude 164 cast.

at midnight the snow, which had been falling thickly for several hours, cleared away as the wind suddenly shifted to the westward, and the swell began to subside; and, although the shocks our ships still sustained were such that must have destroyed any ordinary vessel in less than five minutes, yet they were feeble compared with those to which we had been exposed, and our minds became more at ease for their ulti-mate safety.

THE LAST PLANTS: COCKBURN ISLE.

THE LAST PLANTS: COCKBURN ISLE.

Vegetation could not be traced above the conspicuous ledge of rocks with which the whole island is girt at fourteen hundred feet elevation. The lichens ascended the highest. The singular mature of this flora must be viewed in connexion with the soil and elimate, than which perhaps none can be more unfriendly to vegetable life. The form of the island admits of no shelter: its rocks are volcanic and very hard, sometimes compact, but more frequently vesicular. A steep stony bank descends from the above-mentioned ledge to the beach, and to it the plants are almost limited. The slope itself is covered with loose fragment of rock, the debris of the cliff above, further broken up by frost, and ice-bound to a depth which there was no opportunity of ascertaining; for on the day the island was visited the superficial masses alone were slightly loosened by the sun's rays. Thus the plants are confined to an almost incessantly frozen locality and a particularly barren soil, liable to shift at every partial thaw. During nearly the entire year, even during the summer weeks, which the expedition apent in sight of Cockburn Island, it was constantly covered with snow. Fortunately the ships occupied a position that permitted of landing on almost the only day when it was practicable to form a collection. The vegetation of so low a degree of latitude might be supposed to remain torpid except for a few days in the year, when, if the warmth were genial, and a short period of growing weather took place, the plants would receive an extraordinary atimulus; but, far from such being the case, the effect of the sun's rays, when they momentarily appear, is only prejudicial to vegetation. The black and porous stones quickly part with their moisture, and the lecanora and ulva consequently become so crisp and parched that they crumble into fragments when an attempt is made to remove them.

THE CHOLERA BEYOND THE CAUCASUS.

We have received some interesting details respecting the we have received some interesting details respecting the spread of the cholera in some of the Transcaucasian provinces. It is said that the cholera was brought by Trabzionde Hadshis in September, 1845, from Herat to Samarcand, and Bucharia in November. It extended to Teheran, and after the 12th of June, 1846, began to rage there with great violence. The mortality reached to 300 persons a day, who suddenly sink into a state of lethargy, and expire in two or three hours, without convulsions or vonitings but through an estimate. sink into a state of lethargy, and expire in two or three hours, without convulsions or vomitings, but through an entire cessation of the circulation of the blood, which could not be restored by any means whatever. From Teheran the pestilence travelled to Ispaham, Shiraz, and Bagdad, where it raged even more fearfully than in the former place, and was carried by the pilgrims, towards the end of December, to Mecca. On the 29th of September it first appeared in Tauris, and reached its climax at the end of October. The number of victims amounted to 6,000. In Persis it has been reconstituted to the amounted to 6,000. In Persia it has been remarked that the direction of the wind has no influence whatever on its spread, which, on the contrary, was extremely irregular, sometimes quite passing over large tracts of country. The first symptom of the disease manifested itself on the 16th of October, in Salvan, in Transcaucasia; but it was milder there than in other van, in Transcaucasia; but it was milder there than in other place. In the same year it likewise appeared at Tiflis, but in a milder form than in any place; for with a population of 60,000 souls, and in the heat of summer, the number of sick amounted to only an average of fifteen, and of deaths to six per diem, viz. from the 30th of May to the 12th of June, 24 cases of sickness, and 67 deaths; consequently only one death o 10,000 inhabitants. Hitherto the cholera has selected its visiting avaluately from the lawar eleges. This is reachable. victims exclusively from the lower classes. This is probably owing to the great irregularity of their mode of life, and the

dislike of all preventive cures.

Thanks to the wise measures of the local authorities, the panic which made all the inhabitants leave the city in 1830 has not been repeated; business and recreation continue as usual, but great attention is paid to sanitary regulations and immediately providing for and attending upon the sick.

At the seat of war in the Caucasus the measures taken to

stop the cholera among the troops have succeeded, and ac-counts of the 20th state that within the last few days not one case has occurred, but symptoms of it had appeared in the lines of the Jumgscki and the advanced troops of Ischepschenzi. On the right flanks of the Caucasian line and on the east coast of the Black Sea all was quiet, and no apprehension of disease.—St. Petersburgh Gazette

CHOLERA IN TIPLIS .- According to the Allgemeine Preu sis Zeitung of the 17th there had been, up to the 16th of July, 322 cases of cholera at Tiflis, of which 152 terminated fatally, 143 persons were cured, and the remaining 27 were still under medical treatment.

GLEANINGS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS

ANNESTY EXTRAORDINARY .- The King of the French. on the report of the Minister of Justice, has been graciously pleased to grant a free pardon to nearly five hundred persons, condemned to various terms of imprisonment for having been concerned in the bread riots of last year.

The remains of Louis Bonaparte, Count de Saint Leu, ex-King of Holland, who died a few months ago at Florence, and those of his son, who also died in Italy, have arrived at Marscilles, and will, it is said, be brought to Reuil, and deposited near the tomb of the Empress Josephine and Queen Hortense. DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT BUST .- An interesting disco-

very was made last month at Tunis. In clearing away a mount in the inner part of Carthage, to extract some stone for the repair of the quays at Goletta, the workmen found a colossal marble bust, which is supposed to represent Juno, in as perfect state of preservation as if it had just been sculptured

VACCINATION AND SMALL POX .- M. Van Berchem, from his researches on vaccination and small pox, has come to the conclusion that, among the vaccinated, the older the individua the greater is the liability to an attack of small pox. Among the unvaccinated it is the reverse, for the younger the person the more he is liable to an attack of small pox.

ALL AT ONCE .- An event equally important and interest ing, is appointed to take place in the dominions of the King of Prussia on the 15th of the next month. That being his Majesty's birthday, all the railroads throughout the kingdom which will have then been completed are to be simultaneously opened. A general meeting of the principal railway directors of Austria, Prussia, Hanover, Belgium, &c. is to be held in

MESMERISM.—At a recent mesmeric lecture in Exeter, the hand, and by some means held the two so effectually together that it all depended on his single will whether they should ever again be parted, placed a shilling in tempting proximity to the hand "in a fix," and exclaimed, "The man, if you can take up that shilling you may have it.
"Thank you," said the honest fellow, as he very coolidropped the coin into his waistcoat pocket.

IRISH YANKERISM. - A Dublin paper says that a schoolmaster in Ohfo advertises that he will keep a Sunday School twice a week—Tuesdays and Saturdays.

CAPTURE OF SLAVES .- Her Majesty's brig Sealark, Capt. White, has arrived at Portsmouth from the coast of Africa, and reports that on the 7th of August, in latitude 4 north and longitude 22 west, saw a suspicious looking vessel and gave chase, and soon came up with her, and, on sending an officer on board to examine her, discovered that she was a Brazi-lian slaver, called the Libero, from Port Pongo, bound to Rio Janeiro, and having one hundred and eighty-nine slaves on board. She was immediately taken possession of, and the crew, consisting of four Spaniards and twelve Brazilians, ta-ken on board the Sealark and conveyed to Spithead. Mr. ken on board the Sealark and conveyed to Spithead. Mr. Fenwick, midshipman, and a prize crew, were put on board the Libero, and proceeded to Sierra Leone. Capt. White states that the slave trade is unusually brisk. The Styx had captured a fifth prize. From St. Helena we learn that her Majesty's steamer Penelope, Capt. Giffard, arrived from the west coast of Africa with three prizes in company, viz. the Brazilian felucca Saron, captured on the 18th March, 1847; a schooner, name and nation unknown, of fifty-two tons, with 317 slaves, captured on 30th March, 1847; and Brazilian schooner Joanito, captured on 4th April, 1847; which ian schooner Joanito, captured on 4th April, 1847; which vessel and the surviving 315 slaves were condemned in the Vice Admiralty Court on Thursday, 22d ultimo. The Brazilian schooner Jupiter, captured by her Majesty's sloop Fly-ingfish on the 30th March, 1847, which arrived on the 6th August under the charge of Mr. Simpson, midshipman, was also condemned on the 22d ultimo; and the felucca, name and nation unknown, captured by the same cruiser on the 17th April, 1846, and run on shore by the crew of the vessel, was also pronounced liable to conde

WONDERS OF GEOLOGY. - More than nine thousand differ ent animals have been changed into stone. The races or genera of more than half of these are now extinct, not being nera of more than half of these are now extinct, not being at present known in a living state upon the earth. From the remains of some of these ancient animals they must have been larger than any living animals now known upon the earth. The Megatherium, (great beast,) says Buckland, from a skeleton, nearly perfect, now in the museum at Madrid, was perfectly colossal. With a head and neck like those of the Sloth, its legs and feet exhibit the character of an Armanus of the state of dillo and the Anteater. Its fore-feet were a yard in length, and more than twelve inches wide, terminated by gigantic claws. Its thigh bone was nearly three times as thick as that of the elephant, and its tail (nearest the body) six feet in circumference. Its tusks were admirably adapted for cutting regetable substances, and its general structure and strength were intended to fit it for digging in the ground for roots, on which it principally fed.—Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY .- Mr. Combe says : "In the course of my experience during thirty years in the profession of law, in connexion chiefly with the middle class of society, I had abundant proofs that those who prospered were active, intelligent, and moral; and that those who failed were deficient in these qualities, or in one or other of them."